



HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

FACTS AND TESTIMONIALS

IN RELATION TO

A PATENT METHOD

OF MAKING

COMPOST MANURE:

INVENTED BY

GEORGE BOMMER, OF NEW YORK.

ELI BARNETT,

OF WESTVILLE, NEW HAVEN COUNTY, CONN., PROPRIETOR.

Individual Rights, with a copy of the Method, sold at a moderate price. Township, County, and State Rights, estimated according to their agricultural importance. All letters addressed to the Proprietor, post paid, shall receive prompt attention.

C. S. DUNNING, General Agent and Contractor for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, and Illinois; CHARLES BAER, do. Georgia; H. H. SHERMAN, and E. HOOLE, do. Pennsylvania and Maine; S. C. BABCOCK, do. Vermont. All other authorized agents will be furnished with appropriate credentials.

Patent and copyrights duly secured and recorded.

NEW HAVEN:

J. H. BENHAM, PRINTER.

1848.

PROPRIETOR'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I am happy to be able to offer you one of the most important agricultural improvements that has characterized the age. You do not need to be told that manure is indispensable for the successful cultivation of your farms; or that that system is the most desirable which will secure the greatest amount of the best manure, in the shortest time, and with the least expense. It is only necessary to satisfy you that these advantages do actually unite in Bommer's Method, to induce you to appreciate its importance, and to avail yourselves of its advantages. If expedition in its production were the only advantage, we might suppose that what we gained in the saving of time might be sacrificed in the expense or quality of the manure. But it is now demonstrated, by the clearest evidence, that Bommer's Method is capable of converting, expeditiously and economically, not only all vegetable substances, muck, peat, &c., but also common earth, into a rich and fertilizing manure, more efficient and durable in its effects than stable manure. The resources for making the manure are inexhaustible—consequently it can be made to any extent desired. Many of the ingredients to make the manure are universally attainable by every farmer, without cost, and the balance, so far as indispensable, can be procured at trifling expense. It is scarcely possible to enumerate all the advantages which Bommer's Method is capable of producing, if it should become generally introduced and faithfully improved throughout our extended and favored country. I am aware that different sections may have their peculiar advantages and disadvantages connected with their particular localities, but I know of no section where Bommer's Method would be inapplicable and useless. Especially wherever a plentiful supply of the best manure, with the least expense, is a desirable object, there should Bommer's Method be practically introduced, with the least possible delay. Wherever domestic endearments and the

sweets of home render it desirable that lands, which have hitherto administered to our support, should retain unimpaired their wonted fertility, and eventually descend to posterity as an evidence that they have been rendered better by our occupancy, there should Bommer's Method be regarded as indispensable. And where worn-out lands, which were once productive, are exhausted and do not compensate for their tillage, let Bommer's Method convert the barren waste into a fruitful field. In short, let Bommer's Method receive the patronage it deserves, theoretically and practically, with the ordinary blessing of Providence, it will augment the wealth of our country to an inconceivable extent, and while its benefits immediately accrue to the agriculturist who employs it, the advantages will indirectly advance the general interests of society.

ELI BARNETT, *Proprietor.*

North Carolina, Sept., 1848.

ELI BARNETT, Esq., *Westville, Ct.,*

DEAR SIR,—Since I purchased from you, in March last, the right for the Southern States for Bommer's Method for making Manure, its great value has been fairly and fully tested and demonstrated in a great number of instances, and in various sections of the country, particularly in North Carolina, and Virginia. It affords me unfeigned pleasure to say to you, it has proved eminently successful in every trial, and its results perfectly satisfactory to all concerned.

In the sale of this valuable Method to our Planters and Farmers here, I have pursued the plan of constructing large heaps on Plantations and Farms—following the directions of the Method strictly. These heaps have been composed of every variety of both vegetable and mineral substances—such as oak leaves, pine straw, the raking off from the woods, corn stalks, coarse grass, reeds from the swamps, weeds and straw from all kinds of small grains, boggs, swamp mud and muck, earth, ditch bank, &c. &c. In short it has been found by the application of this Method, material may be found on every Farm and Plantation at any season of the year, from which large quantities of the richest, most fertilizing Manure may be produced in

the short space of twenty or thirty days, and at much less expense than by any other Method heretofore known by our most experienced, scientific agriculturists. The cash outlay to the farmer being no more than the cost of a few barrels of lime, to produce a thousand loads of the very best kind of Manure, rich in fertilizing qualities, adapted to all kinds of soil and every variety of plants. The Bommer Method of making Manure, particularly commends itself to the favor of our Southern Planters, where large quantities of Manure is so much needed and may be produced at so little cost. By this Method the farmer may locate and put up his heaps at any distance he pleases from his barn-yard, horse or cattle pounds, or lots, at any point on his Plantation most convenient for his operations, where the greatest amount of materials is found and nearest to the fields he wishes to manure. Here the vast amount of materials found on every farm, but which heretofore remained useless on account of the distance and great expense of hauling and loss of time, may now be put up into heaps and converted into the best manure in a few days' time, at any season of the year, and at a trifling expense compared with any Method before known. Here the farmer may prepare thousands of loads of the best manure, ready for his worn-out lands, for any crop he pleases, and which he could not manure by any other method ; thereby increasing his crops, and greatly enhancing the value of his lands.

Wherever these heaps have been put up for exhibition, farmers, planters, scientific men, chemists, and all others interested in the advancement of agriculture in our State, have been invited to witness the process of erecting the heap, and the subsequent waterings with the ley ; and when matured, which has generally been in about twenty four days, all have been invited to be present at the opening of the heap, and to examine the manure for themselves. We have in all cases invited the most scrutinizing examination by farmers, men of science, and the best chemists of our country, who have invariably found our Bommer manure to contain, in great quantities, all those salts and gases so valuable and precious to the farmer in restoring his worn-out lands, and producing every kind of crop. It

is found to be in many respects far superior to any other manure before known or used, and all have united in pronouncing it the most practical, speedy, effectual, and by far the cheapest method yet discovered, as you will readily see by the numerous certificates and testimonials from our best practical and scientific agriculturists, which I now transmit to you for publication.

The introduction of the Bommer Method of making manure into the Southern States at this time, is hailed by the friends of agriculture as the harbinger of a better and a more prosperous state of things in our Planting interest. In a country like ours, where large quantities of manure are so indispensably necessary in the cultivation of our lands, and producing remunerating crops, cheapness and dispatch are the grand desiderata with the farmers; and here the Bommer Method seems happily to come in, exactly suited and adapted to our wants. By the adoption of this economical Method, our lands in North Carolina may now be made fertile and productive, and abundant crops realized, and our worn-out lands and fields restored. When this is done, we shall see the vast tide of emigration from the good old State of North Carolina to other States, to new and richer lands, checked and stopped; and possessing, as she does, one of the finest climates in the world, she will rise with her sister States in the scale of agricultural importance, wealth, and prosperity.

The right for the use of the Bommer Manure Method is now afforded to all classes of farmers on such reasonable terms, that every one can well afford to purchase it, and avail themselves of its great benefits, without delay. It is now believed by all intelligent Planters, and those most deeply interested in our agricultural improvement and prosperity, that this Method will shortly be very generally adopted and practised throughout our State. And now since the practicability and beneficial results of the Bommer Method is seen and realized, we have been frequently solicited and urged by many of our most talented men, practical and experienced agriculturists, not to relinquish our efforts for the sale of this Method until its general adoption is secured throughout the State. We shall continue our efforts, and believe we shall soon accomplish this

desirable end. In the mean time shall be happy to communicate to you the progress we make.

Respectfully and cordially your friend,

C. S. DUNNING.

FACTS AND TESTIMONIALS.

[*From the Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter.*]

BOMMER MANURE.

As a subject which should be unusually interesting to the agricultural portion of our readers, we recommend attention to the method of making manure patented by George Bommer five years ago, which has been very generally adopted in Virginia, Maryland, most of the Northern States, and is now coming into practical use in several of our Eastern counties. From the testimonials of very many of our best practical agriculturists, there seems to be no doubt that it is the most effectual, economical, and speedy method of making manure yet discovered.

The Heap of Materials laid up on the plantation of Mr. Kemp Plummer, by the Proprietors of the Patent for this State, was examined on the 6th inst. by upwards of thirty of our Planters and Scientific men, and the result was such as to prove satisfactory to the most prejudiced mind. The heap was in an advanced stage of decomposition, suitable for immediate application, and fully equal to the best Lot Manure.

We are pleased to learn that many adopted the Method, indicating that the dormant spirit of agricultural improvement is not entirely extinguished in our county. That our lands are capable of being made fertile and of producing remunerating crops instead of the meager apologies now realized from them, is beyond a doubt to the least attentive observer. All that is necessary, is to awaken a spirit of inquiry, so that a knowledge of the true merits of any improvement may eradicate the absurd prejudices so often impeding any progress in agriculture.

The Right for the use of the Bommer Method is secured by Letters Patent, but the Proprietors offer it on such reasonable terms as to remove all obstacles to its general adoption; and if by so simple a process our barren fields may be made productive, it is to be hoped that no one will be found so wanting in public spirit as not to encourage it.

COMMENDATORY NOTICES FROM GENTLEMEN OF SCIENCE AND INFLUENCE IN DIFFERENT STATES.

*From the Transactions of the N. Y. Agricultural Society
—Prize Essay on the preparation and use of Manures, by
WILLIS GAYLORD.*

Bommer's patent manure is compost made in a scientific and accurate manner, every part of the process so managed as to produce a perfect fermentation, without the loss of any of the valuable parts of the constituents used.

From a knowledge of the process employed by him, we are able to say, that where his directions are followed, a powerful and valuable manure cannot fail to be produced.

From PROFESSOR IVES, of Yale College, New Haven, Ct.

Rev. E. BARNETT, SIR—I have examined the pamphlet of Mr. Bommer on the subject of making manure. His method is founded on correct philosophical principles, agreeably to those recently advanced by Leibeg. If farmers can be induced to purchase the Method and thoroughly execute his plan of making manure, in my opinion it will very much increase the value of farms in this State.

ELI IVES.

From PROFESSOR CLEAVELAND, of Bowdoin College, Me.

I have read the description of the several processes proposed by Mr. G. Bommer, for the preparation of vegetable manure, and believe the subject to be highly deserving of the attention of farmers. The manure thus produced, is well adapted to promote the growth of vegetation. By following these processes, the farmer not only greatly increases his supply of good manure, but can prepare it at the time he may need it. This Method of manufacturing manure may also be commended on the principle of economy; for it enables the farmer to convert into a useful article the straw, weeds, and other vegetable matter, found on every farm, at a moderate expense, in addition to his own labor. One great error in agriculture, is the cultivation of too much land with too little manure. To remedy this evil, a smaller number of acres must be cultivated, or the quantity of manure increased. The latter may be effected by Mr. Bommer's process. P. CLEAVELAND.

Certificate from Hon. W. B. CALHOUN, President of Hampden County Agricultural Society.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 2d, 1847.

I have examined with a good deal of attention the system of making manures by George Bommer, and am clear in the opinion that it is of great value.

Every farmer has abundant materials within his own grounds for making any quantity of manure. Bommer's Method shows the way to make it of the very best quality and in a brief space of time. The system is simple, the expense of the process trifling, and the result highly efficacious.

The application of the system to barn yard manures and earth is very important. One of the great advantages of Bommer's process is the destruction of foul seeds, effected by high fermentation; and the effect is to render cultivation clear and thorough.

Bommer's book contains, I think, a great amount of valuable information concerning the nature of manures, and their adaptation to particular soils and crops, and is a very useful and instructive manual on the subject of manures.

WM. B. CALHOUN.

Egypt, N. C., July 4, 1848.

J. H. UPTON, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your regarded favor, under date of 21st ult. I paid \$20 for Bommer's Method, some three years since. The book clearly illustrates the process, and I found no difficulty in making the manure. I have substituted coperas for salt-petre, and use the coperas very freely, with lime and unslack'd ashes, in forming the lye to wet the kiln, which ought to be thoroughly done every four days till the lye runs through the kiln freely. In two or three weeks the manure is rotted for use. I make two kilns at the same time, and have them so arranged that the waste lye from both will run into same vat. It may be made of any kind of litter, such as the raking of leaves from the woods, any kind of straw from small grain, &c. The manure may be varied in strength, in proportion to the strength of the lye, but by following the Method, manure can be made of the best quality. I make

six kilns every spring, about 12 feet wide by 28 long, and 7 feet high. Believing I have given you all the information necessary, I shall subscribe myself,

Yours Respectfully,

PETER EVANS.

Gates County, N. C., July 7th, 1848.

J. H. UPTON, Esq.—The drought, (which lasted almost from the time you left till you wrote,) caused my corn to look so bad that I did not think prudent to answer you before. But since it has rained, my Bommer corn is in a beautiful, growing condition. You know that the land I planted it upon was so worn out that the old stalks were not larger than my finger, but the present crop on the same land manured with Bommer, I think will be first rate; and I find Bommer to be a choice manure for potatoes.

Yours, &c.

OLIVER H. SAVAGE.

I purchased a right for the use of the Bommer Method of making manure, in May, 1848, and erected a heap of about 1000 loads, consisting of pine straw, reeds, oak leaves, and swampy matter. The heap was opened 24 days after erection, in presence of many gentlemen, and the result was productive of the utmost satisfaction to all. The materials were in an advanced stage of decomposition, and presented the appearance of rich and valuable manure. I have, up to this time, put up about 5000 loads, and am so well pleased with the Method that I shall continue its use, believing it to be the most economical and effectual way of making manure. The cash outlay is very small, and the labor not exceeding the ordinary mode of making yard manure.

I most cheerfully recommend the Method as being of great value, more particularly in our section of country, where large quantities of manure are required beyond the amount supplied by stock. THOS. P. LITTLE.

Hertford County, N. C., May, 1848.

We the undersigned, having been present at the opening of the heap of manure laid up after Bommer's Method, and

opened on this, the 24th day after its completion, take pleasure in stating that we find the mass (composed of oak leaves, pine and wheat straw, reeds and muck) far advanced in a state of decomposition, and in what we conceive to be in the best state to apply to land broadcast; presenting the appearance of rich and valuable manure, and affording us evidence, by every means which we possess of testing its value, of its being a most excellent manure.

From the specimens which we have seen, we highly approve of the Method and recommend its adoption to the entire agricultural community.

SAM'L A. DARREN.	J. W. HUTCHINGS.
JET R. DARREN.	THOS. N. MYRICK.
GEO. W. PEET.	JAMES MAGET.
B. T. SPIERS.	JAMES H. MAGET.
RICHARD G. COWPER.	WILLIAM J. MAGET.
JNO. P. BRIDGES.	SAM'L D. WINBONE.

Hertford County, State of North Carolina, }
June 23d, 1848. }

We the subscribers, citizens of Yates County, N. C., having examined a heap of Bommer manure made in our County, in May, 1848, do certify that we are highly pleased with the success of the Method, and believe it to be of great utility and importance to the farming interest.

The Method is a speedy way of converting all kinds of vegetable and mineral matter into a rich and highly fertilizing manure, superior in many respects to yard manure. The success of the Method has been practically demonstrated to us, beyond a doubt, and we cheerfully recommend it to the farmers of our County as being eminently worthy of their adoption.

W. G. DAUGHTY.	CORDAY Y. SAVAGE.
THOS. RIDDICK.	R. LASSITER.
W. J. BAKER.	O. H. SAVAGE.
H. C. WILLEY.	Dr. JNO. GATLING.

We the subscribers, citizens of Hertford County, N. C., having examined a heap of Bommer manure erected in our County in June, 1848, and highly pleased with the e

sult, being satisfied of the value of the manure and the importance and economy of the Method. The heap opened on the 17th day of June, 1848, 23 days after erection, presented the appearance of rich and highly fertilizing manure. Great benefit must be derived from the certain destruction of the seeds of all noxious weeds. The heap was composed of dry materials, Vegetable and Mineral. We cheerfully recommend the Method to our farmers, as being profitable and economical:

JNO. P. BRIDGES. J. W. HUTCHINGS.

R. H. WORLINGTON. DAVID GATLING.

A. W. MOORE. WILLIAM DUNNING.

PLEASANT JORDAN. BENJ. H. PERKINS.

This may certify that I purchased Bommier's Method last fall, and have put up two heaps, composed of corn-stalks, straw, and leaves; and found them decomposed to my satisfaction in fifteen days. The expense of the materials to decompose the heaps did not cost over fifteen or twenty cents per cord; the labor is only such as is necessary to form a compost heap of any kind.

ELI SARGENT.

Brattleboro, Vt., May 13, 1848.

I hereby certify that I have tried the Bommier process of making manure, and highly approve of making the same. I have no hesitation in saying that I feel confident that the system is a valuable one, as my corn that I manured with this manure, looks better than that manured with stable manure. The cost of the materials that I purchased was not over twenty cents to the cord.

E. S. WOODS.

Windsor, Vt., June 7, 1848.

This may certify, that I purchased Bommier's Method of making manure, this Spring, and made one heap of about three cords, in which I used corn stalks and straw, and it mostly decomposed; and I have no doubt in regard to the system, and can safely recommend it to farmers.

ANDREW R. ADAMS.

Windsor, Vt., June 8th, 1848.

This certifies that I have carefully examined the Bommer Method of making manure, and am fully satisfied that his Method will be of great advantage to the farmer, and will cause two blades of grass to grow where but one now grows, and with but a trifle of expense to the farmer.

Romfret, Vt., May 29th, 1848. GARDNER WINSLOW.

This may certify that I have practiced manufacturing manure by Bommer's Method for three years, having made over one hundred loads the past season, and find it both convenient and profitable, and can very cheerfully recommend it to others.

AARON P. LYNDE.

Springfield, Vt., March 16th, 1848.

I hereby certify that I have partially tried Bommer's process of making manure, and am satisfied it is the best way to decompose all kinds of weeds, &c., and consider it worth all I paid for it.

URIAH WILKINS.

Stow, Sept. 6th, 1848.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I have recently purchased Bommer's Patent Manure Method, and having examined it very carefully, am perfectly satisfied in regard to its practical utility, and am of the opinion that it will be of great advantage to the farmers of this State if they will put it in practice. I have no hesitation in saying that Bommer's method is founded upon correct principles, and that by following its directions, every farmer may, at small expense and reasonable labor, manufacture his own manure, almost entirely within his own resources. "*Union is strength.*" "*To lose nothing is economy.*" Bommer's method beautifully illustrates the meaning and force of these quotations, for it teaches *how to unite* together many articles about a farm that have usually been considered of little or no importance, and *how*, with a trifling outlay for other ingredients, to convert the *whole* into a manure that must, in my opinion, be strong and durable. I have already commenced putting the system in practice, and have no doubt that it will be of more advantage to me the present year, than the cost of half a dozen rights.

SAMUEL WEST.

Chester, Delaware Co., May 5, 1848.

